in the 85th Congress, on Apr. 15, 1958, Majority Leader John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, Speaker pro tempore by designation, requested the majority whip, Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, to assume the Chair. (3) After Mr. Albert assumed the Chair, a resolution was agreed to electing the Majority Leader Speaker pro tempore during the absence of the Speaker.

Request for Division of Question

§ 23.7 The minority whip requested a division of the question on the resolution electing House officers.

On Jan. 10, 1967, following the introduction of the resolution relating to the election of House officers, the Republican Conference Chairman announced that he intended to offer a substitute for the resolution. In response to an inquiry from the Chair as to whether a division of the question was desired, Mr. Leslie C. Arends, of Illinois, the Republican whip, made the request as follows: (4)

MR. ARENDS: Mr. Speaker, I request that there be a division of the question on the resolution so that we may have a separate vote on the Office of the Chaplain.

§ 24. Duties and Functions

It is frequently the province of the whip, as it is that of other leaders in the House, to perform duties of a ceremonial nature, make announcements respecting ceremonial or formal occasions, and extend various courtesies.

Resolution Thanking Speaker

§ 24.1 The minority whip, or someone acting for him, has customarily assumed the Chair to preside over the consideration of a resolution, offered at the end of a Congress, expressing the gratitude of the House for the manner in which the Speaker has performed the duties of the Chair.

jority party's candidates for the offices of Clerk, Sergeant At Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster, and Chaplain is generally offered by the chairman of the majority caucus (see § 3.9, supra). Frequently, the chairman of the minority caucus or conference has offered a substitute for the resolution and at the same time requested a division of the question to allow a separate vote on the office of Chaplain (see § 3.9, supra).

^{3. 104} Cong. Rec. 6436, 85th Cong. 2d Sess. As to illustrative instances in which the minority whip has assumed the Chair to preside over proceedings of a ceremonial nature, see § 24.1, infra.

^{4.} 113 CONG. REC. 27, 90th Cong. 1st Sess. The resolution naming the ma-

The proceedings of Sept. 1, 1960, illustrative of honors accorded the Speaker at the end of a Congress, were as follows: (5)

The Speaker: $^{(6)}$ Will the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Arends] $^{(7)}$ kindly take the chair?

Mr. Arends assumed the Chair as Speaker pro tempore. . . .

MR. [CHARLES A.] HALLECK [of Indiana]: Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 647) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the thanks of the House are presented to the Honorable Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the able, impartial, and dignified manner in which he has presided over the deliberations and performed the arduous duties of the Chair during the present term of Congress.

Similarly proceedings have taken place in other Congresses, (8) although on occasion another Member has been designated to act for the whip in presiding over the resolution. (9)

Committee to Notify President

§ 24.2 The majority whip has frequently been appointed to

- **5.** 106 CONG. REC. 19161, 19162, 86th Cong. 2d Sess.
- 6. Sam Rayburn (Tex.).
- **7.** Mr. Leslie C. Arends (Ill.) was the minority whip.
- **8.** See §§ 12.3, 21.9, supra.
- **9.** See § 12.3, supra.

the committee to notify the President that Congress has assembled.

In the 90th (10) and 91st (11) Congresses, for example, the Speaker on each occasion appointed a committee comprised of the majority and minority floor leaders and the majority whip, to join with a similar committee from the Senate, to President that notify the quorum of each House had assembled and the Congress was ready to receive any communication that the President might be pleased to make.(12)

Announcements or Requests Relating to Formal Occasions

§ 24.3 The party whips have on occasion made announcements or requests relating to formal occasions, visits by dignitaries, and the like.

The whips have made announcements respecting formal occasions. As an example, the minority whip, a member of the Joint Inaugural Committee, made an announcement on Jan. 16,

^{10.} See 113 CONG. REC. 327, 328, 90th Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 10, 1967.

^{11.} See 115 CONG. REC. 35, 91st Cong. 1st Sess., Jan. 3, 1969.

^{12.} See, for further discussion of the selection of the committee to notify the President, §§ 3.15, 21.4, supra.

1953,(13) respecting transportation arrangements on the occasion of the inauguration ceremonies.

On Apr. 29, 1957, the majority whip, Carl Albert, of Oklahoma, made a unanimous-consent request that it should be in order on a designated day for the Speaker to declare a recess for the purpose of receiving the President of the Republic of Viet Nam. (14)

Expressions of Courtesy

§ 24.4 The party whips have frequently made remarks in the House in recognition of particular events, or extended courtesies as appropriate.

Illustrative of the remarks made by the party whips in recognition of particular events were those made by the majority whip, Hale Boggs, of Louisiana, on the occasion of a visit by members of the Indian Parliament. The remarks in part were as follows: (15)

MR. BOGGS: Mr. Speaker, one of the significant events of recent years has been the exchange of visits by the members of the free parliaments of the world. We are very fortunate today to have in our midst a distinguished delegation of parliamentarians from the great country of India. . . .

By way of further illustration, party whips have made appropriate remarks in the House on the occasion of consideration of a resolution commending John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, on his length of service as Speaker, (16) on the occasion of the Parliamentarian's birthday, (17) and the like.

On the last day of the 89th Congress, the majority whip, Mr. Boggs, acting for the Majority Leader, praised the work of the Congress and its Members and employees;⁽¹⁸⁾ yielded to others for similar remarks; and asked unanimous consent that the Majority Leader be permitted to extend his remarks, of a similar nature, in the Record.⁽¹⁹⁾

^{13.} 99 CONG. REC. **421**, **83d** Cong. 1st Sess.

^{14.} 103 CONG. REC. 6127, 85th Cong. 1st Sess. For similar requests made by the Majority Leader, see §21.22, supra.

^{15.} 109 CONG. REC. 11746, 11747, 88th Cong. 1st Sess., June 26, 1963.

^{16.} 116 CONG. REC. 17022, 17023, 91st Cong. 2d Sess., May 26, 1970.

^{17.} 116 CONG. REC. 5710, 91st Cong. 2d Sess., Mar. 3, 1970 (remarks of Mr. Leslie C. Arends [Ill.]).

^{18.} 112 CONG. REC. 28866–28868, 89th Cong. 2d Sess., Oct. 22, 1966.

^{19.} 112 CONG. REC. 28867, 89th Cong. 2d Sess., Oct. 22, 1966.